New Usingerius from the Philippines and Borneo (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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The anthonomine genus *Usingerius* was described to receive its genotype, *U. maculatus* Zimmerman from the island of Guam (Bishop Museum Bull. **172**:94, 1942). It is of considerable interest to be able now to record two new forms, one from the Philippines, the other from Borneo, thus removing another monotypic genus from the lists. Moreover, the new zoogeographical data are worthy of being added to the published record.

Usingerius has no tibial mucrones, the antennal funiculi are six-segmented, the tarsal claws are deeply cleft, the femora are toothed, the eyes are large, protuberant, close together above, and the vestiture of the dorsum of the body consists of prostrate squamules.

Usingerius rubens, new species (fig. 1, *a;* fig. 2, *a, b*)

Female. Derm reddish brown, appendages paler reddish brown to brownish yellow; dorsal vestiture white everywhere except where there are some irregular and probably variable areas of dark, bronzy squamules; vestiture of appendages and under surfaces white.

Head with crown obviously depressed below level of eyes and slightly below interocular area, reticulate, minutely punctate, lanceolate squamules similar to those on pronotum, not concealing derm; interocular area about one third as broad as an eye as measured from above, derm concealed there by condensed squamules.

Rostrum, measured along its chord from dorsal apical margin to a point beneath anterior edge of an eye, as long as breadth of pronotum, evenly arcuate; with carina at middle, at dorsal margins of scrobes and one between these on sides distinct, the four grooves between these five carinae distinctly setose; antennae inserted at one fourth distance from middle to apex beyond middle; area beyond antennae shiny and minutely punctate.

Antennae with club of scape about as long as first antennal segment; first funicular segment as long as II plus III, segment II about as long as III plus IV, V and VI each slightly broader; club somewhat longer than preceding six funicular segments, joints between two basal segments deeply and distinctly marked.

Prothorax one fourth broader than median length to apex of prescutellar lobe, broadest at about middle; base shallowly concave on either side of prescutellar lobe; sides convex from base to beyond middle, thence concave to apex; subapical constriction continued across dorsum, the longitudinal outline of which is sinuous, basally convex, reaching its maximum height near middle and obviously discontinuous with longitudinal dorsal contour of elytra; densely, moderately coarsely punctate; squamules rather coarse, sublanceolate, decurved, mostly well separated, densest on prescutellar lobe and there concealing derm, also more condensed on sides in subapical constriction.

Scutellum convex, clothed with fine, appressed squamules.

Elytra about three fourths as broad as long, about three and one half times as long as side of prothorax (measured from side, prothorax from front to humerus, elytra from humerus to apex), nearly straight on sides from broadly rounded humeri to near middle, thence arcuate to apex; striae well defined; intervals broad, convex, minutely roughened and punctate; squamules similar to, but somewhat smaller and more appressed than those on pronotum, directed caudad and not echelon-like.

Legs rather loosely clothed with prostrate hairs; femora with teeth strongly developed throughout; fore femoral tooth almost forming an equilateral triangle, nearly as high as subapical breadth of a tibia; tibiae strongly sinuous on inner side, anterior pair almost twice as broad at about middle as subbasally.

Sternum hirsute; prosternum with coxae so close together that vestiture of two coxae touches; metasternum with a median fovea behind, about as long at its narrowest point between mid and hind coxae as length of first ventrite behind a coxa; pleura squamulose.

Abdomen with ventrites finely punctate, hirsute, finely so on their disks, more coarsely laterad, the finer hair more slanting or suberect, the coarser hair or setae more prostrate; pygidium concealed.

Length (excluding head): 2.7 mm.; breadth: 1.4 mm.

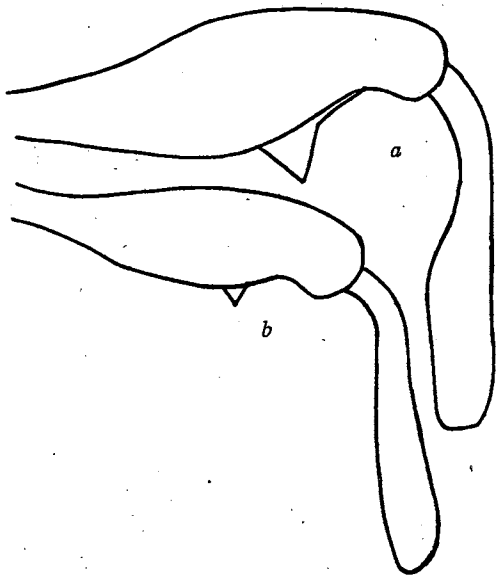

Figure 1.—Sketches of fore femur and tibia of *a, Usingerius rubens* Zimmerman, and *b, Usingerius rubens parvidens* Zimmerman.

Philippine Islands. Holotype female (United States National Museum, number 57243) collected by the late C. F. Baker at Dapitan, Mindanao (bearing the number 4477).

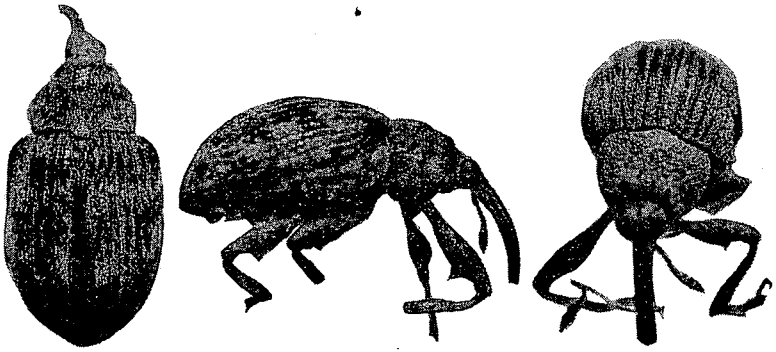

Figure 2.—New *Usingerius*. *a*, dorsal, and *b*, lateral views of *Usingerius rubens* Zimmerman. *c*, *Usingerius rubens parvidens* Zimmerman. (Photographs prepared at the U. S. National Museum, and reproduced through the courtesy of L. L. Buchanan.)

This species differs specifically from *Usingerius maculatus* in a number of ways, some of the most salient of which are as follows: it is somewhat larger, proportionately broader, the vestiture is white instead of predominantly golden or yellowish, and the elytral squamules, in addition to being distinctly coarser, are all directed caudad instead of those along the middles of the intervals being directed caudad while those on either side are directed obliquely toward the median line as on *U. maculatus*.

Usingerius rubens parvidens, new subspecies (fig. 1, *b;* fig. 2, *c*)

With the specimen described above, a single individual from Borneo also was sent to me for description. This second specimen is closely similar to typical *rubens,* but it cannot be assigned to that form because of certain distinctive features. A series of specimens might furnish additional information that will show that the forms are specifically distinct. However, with the inadequate material now at my disposal, I believe that it is best to consider this example as representing a geographical subspecies.

The description of *rubens* will apply almost in every way to this form excepting in the following particulars: The abdomen is typically feminine, with the pygidium concealed, and I believe the specimen is a female. However, the rostrum is more masculine, it is not as long as the breadth of the pronotum, the antennae are inserted at about the distal third, and the dorsal area beyond the insertion of the antennae is more coarsely punctured. The femora are not so heavy, and the teeth are obviously smaller. The tooth on the fore femora is only half as long as the breadth of a fore tibia. The fore tibiae are quite differently shaped, they are not nearly so sinuous along their inner edges, are not broadened submedianly as on *rubens,* and their submedian breadth is obviously less than twice as broad as the subbasal breadth. The differential characters of the legs can best be appreciated by examining the diagrams.

Length (excluding the head): 2.25 mm.; breadth: 1.25 mm.

Borneo. Holotype female (?) (United States National Museum, number 57244), collected by C. F. Baker at Sandakan, British North Borneo (bearing the number 15039).